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By John Fenno, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 7.

MR. THATCHER presented a memorial from Buxton, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, lamenting the dangers which threaten the country from the arming of merchants veſſels, deprecating a war with any Nation, particularly againſt a Nation who formerly contributed her aſſiſtance to preſerve this country from ruin, and praying that means may be uſed to reſtore that confidence and friendſhip which has been ſo unhappily impaired betwixt this country and the French Republic.

Mr. VARNUM preſented a memorial to the ſame effect, from Falmouth, Maſſachuſetts.

Mr. NEW laid before the houſe ſome reſolutions entered into by the freeholders of Middleſex county, to the ſame purpoſe.

Mr. DAVIS laid the following reſolution upon the table:

"*Reſolved, that the number of troops in the ſervice of the United States on the Military Eſtabliſhment, be ſo increaſed, that (including the troops now in actual ſervice, the regiment of Artilleriſts and Engineers, to be raiſed under an act of Congreſs, paſſed the preſent ſeſſion) ſhall amount to 10,000 officers, non-commiſſioned officers and privates incluſive.*"

Mr. MACON from the committee of reviſal and unfiniſhed buſineſs, made a report on the petition of Wm. Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, which was committed.

Mr. PINCKNEY ſaid, he roſe to requeſt leave to withdraw the reſolution which had yeſterday been laid upon the table by his colleague (Mr. Harper), without his knowledge, reſpecting a buſineſs which had already been decided relative to himſelf, as it was founded upon a ground which was at leaſt doubtful, and he thought out of order.

The SPEAKER interrupted Mr. P. to ſay that he would ſave himſelf the trouble of any farther obſervations, by ſaying that he deemed the motion out of order.

Mr. PINCKNEY hoped, notwithſtanding, he ſhould be permitted to make a few remarks on the ſubject.

The SPEAKER replied, that any remarks upon a buſineſs already decided would not be in order, and could not be admitted without general conſent. A pretty general cry of *I hope the Gentleman will be permitted to proceed*, being heard, Mr. PINCKNEY went on.

He ſaid, it was with reluctance he took up the time of the houſe a moment in a matter relating to himſelf, particularly at preſent, when ſo much important buſineſs preſſed for conſideration; but he wiſhed to ſtate his reaſons for wiſhing this motion to be withdrawn, leſt it ſhould ſeem to have been brought forward by his conſent. He was grateful for the good intentions of his colleague, becauſe he doubtleſs thought the vote which had paſſed on the preceding day might caſt ſome imputation upon his (Mr. P's) character. But he alſo wiſhed it to be withdrawn, becauſe it was founded on at leaſt a doubtful ſuggeſtion, viz. that it is not cuſtomary for the United States to make preſents to Foreign Miniſters leaving this country. He believed it was cuſtomary to do ſo. But another reaſon for wiſhing it to be withdrawn was, that the diſcuſſion of it might not ſubject him to a ſpecies of trial as to his public conduct, in which he ſhould not be at liberty to make his defence. He would never ſhrink from any authoriſed inveſtigation of his conduct; but he ſhould wiſh to avoid any unauthoriſed proceeding of that kind.

But his principal reaſon for troubling the houſe was to aſſign his reaſons for addreſſing a letter to Congreſs on this ſubject, apparently of ſo trifling a nature. With reſpect to the preſent offered to him by the Court of Spain, it would have been improper for him, under any conſtruction of the conſtitution, to have received it, as he was at that time alſo Miniſter to Great Britain. Upon this ground it was that he wrote to the Spaniſh Miniſter declining the acceptance of the preſent offered to him from that Court, except he ſhould obtain leave of Congreſs to do ſo. This being the caſe, whatever might have been the propriety of accepting of the preſent offered to him by the Court of Great Britain, there would have been at leaſt an appearance of inconſiſtency to have received a preſent from one Court, and not from the other. He therefore gave the ſame anſwer to both.

This he hoped would account ſatisfactorily for having troubled Congreſs with any application on this ſubject. It was from a reſpect which he thought due to the court of Spain, from the favourable treatment he had received from them, and being fully ſatisfied with all their conduct towards him, that he thought it proper to make the application. The other reſpecting Great-Britain was involved with it.

Mr. P. ſaid he did apprehend there would have been a propriety in the houſe, at the time they rejected the reſolution ſent from the Senate, to have aſſigned a reaſon why they did ſo. He would ſay why he thought ſo. He thought the Conſtitution expreſsly allows, that, in ſome caſes, preſents may be received from a Foreign Power, but that the power of deciding upon this ſhall be left in the hands of the legiſlature, as a check upon officers that they may not improperly receive any preſent from a Foreign Power. But conſidering this power to have been intended as a check upon the improper conduct of officers, it muſt ſtrike the minds of the public when they are told that an officer was refuſed this privilege, that he had not done his duty (eſpecially if the refuſal was unqualified, and unaccompanied with any reaſon for the refuſal) and that the refuſal was intended as a cenſure upon his conduct.

It was in this point of view, that he conceived the conduct of the perſon to whom this privilege was refuſed, was implicated, without an opportunity of being heard in his defence. He ſhould be far from wiſhing any reſolution to be entered into approving of his conduct; but there was a great diſtinction betwixt approving and diſapproving—betwixt cenſure and applauſe; and although he did not deſire applauſe, he could have wiſhed to have avoided cenſure. All that he wiſhed had been doe was, that the houſe ſhould have ſtated ſomething of this kind, "deeming it improper that the Diplomatic Agents of the United States ſhould receive a preſent from any Foreign Prince or State, the requeſt cannot be complied with;" as, without this, the natural inference muſt be, that there has been ſome miſbehaviour in the officer, or the uſual privilege would not have been refuſed. He called it *uſual*, becauſe wherever it had heretofore been applied for, it had been invariably granted, and the rejection of the reſolution from the Senate, muſt, therefore, be looked upon as eſtabliſhing an imputation upon his character. It was ſaying to the world, "Every other perſon in a ſimilar ſituation, has been permitted to accept of theſe preſents, but you, and you alone, are an exception you cannot receive them." Such a perſon may have been worthy of condemnation; he may have betrayed the intereſts of his country; but it was injuſtice to that perſon to condemn him without a trial.

Mr. P. ſaid, he thought it neceſſary, in juſtice to himſelf, to make theſe obſervations before the houſe, from a regard which he felt in common with other gentlemen, for his reputation—more particularly as this matter would appear upon the Journals of the houſe, and might not only reflect upon himſelf, but upon his children after him; they might be pointed at by the Finger of Scorn, as the offſpring of a man who had betrayed the intereſts of his country. It was under the impreſſion of theſe ideas that he had been led to trouble the houſe, and he truſted he ſhould ſtand excuſed for having done ſo.

Mr. M'DOWELL roſe, but was prevented from ſpeaking by the Speaker, who declared that nothing more could be admitted on a ſubject which was not before the houſe.

Mr. HARPER roſe. He was alſo checked by the Speaker, but not before he had declared he brought forward the motion in queſtion without the knowledge of his colleague.

Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE called up the reſolution which he yeſterday laid upon the table, relative to the irregularity of the poſt in the Weſtern country, which was agreed to.

The houſe then proceeded to the order of the day, when the SPEAKER having ſtated the queſtion to be to ſtrike out the word *annually* in the firſt reſolution,

Mr. DWIGHT FOSTER roſe and obſerved, that for a juſtification of himſelf to thoſe who knew him, he need not declare that the motion which had cauſed ſo much agitation was made with good intentions—that it was not deſigned to embarraſs the meaſures of government, or with a view to prevent a proviſion of revenues adequate to the preſent or probable future exigencies—or from any reluctance on his part to concur in every meaſure requiſite for an effectual defence of our country.—To the uniform tenor of his conduct, on all occaſions, ſince he had the honor of a ſeat in this houſe he would chearfully appeal. Thoſe with whom he aſſociated knew, that nothing was more clear to his heart than the honor, the dignity, the liberty and independence of his country. He did not, therefore, conſider many of the remarks which had been made on this ſubject as applicable to himſelf, nor ſhould he take any meaſures whatever to repel them. If his friends intended he ſhould make a perſonal application, their object was loſt. Alike indifferent to cenſure as applauſe, when unmerited, he had ever done, and as far as he could be informed, he would continue to do, what at the time appeared to be his duty.

He was as deeply impreſſed as any gentleman of this houſe could be, with a ſenſe of the neceſſity and importance of ſufficient and productive ſources of revenue. Meaſures for defence muſt be expenſive—without the means to carry them into effect, all our acts and reſolutions are vain and futile.

Protection to our commerce, defence to our frontiers and ſea-coaſts, ſecurity to our rights as a nation, energy and reſpectability to the operations of government, are not to be obtained without money, and if the preſent revenues are not ſufficient, more muſt undoubtedly be provided.

Mr. F. further obſerved, that he had ever entertained a hope that unleſs in caſe of an actual invaſion, the aſſeſſment of a land tax, for the ſupport of the meaſures of this government, might be avoided. That is the only remaining reſource of ſome of the ſtate governments—the one to which he belonged could reſort to no other for the payment of its civil liſt, and to diſcharge a conſiderable debt which it has contracted, and which has not been provided for by the general government. Still, however, if the circumſtances of our country are ſuch as to require a temporary ſupply from that quarter, the people will not object againſt a payment—They will ſubmit to the inconvenience with chearfulneſs, ſo long as it ſhall be found to be neceſſary—but they will not feel ſatisfied to ſee a permanent land tax impoſed, when other means, leſs oppreſſive in their effects, and leſs expenſive in their collection, may be ſubſtituted. Such he believed might be deviſed, and if they could not be brought immediately into operation, they might be organized in a ſhort period. Additional duties of exciſe, ſtamps and impoſt, in ſome inſtances, would in his view be preferable to a permanent ſyſtem of direct taxation. Another meaſure which appeared to him to merit the ſerious conſideration of Congreſs, and of the people throughout the United States, is an alteration of the Conſtitution in ſuch manner that Congreſs may be authorized to levy uniform duties or taxes on exports. This might be made a very productive ſource of revenue, to be levied in ſuch a manner as to draw the principal part, if not the whole, of the tax from foreigners, without the leaſt injury or inconvenience to our own citizens—but time will be requiſite to mature meaſures of this kind. He had not ſuch an antipathy to the idea of a direct tax, but he was willing to look at the ſubject and examine it with candour.

Although he did not mean to pledge himſelf that he would vote for it, he ſhould be glad to ſee a bill before the houſe; that opportunity might be given to examine the ſubject in detail. Since the motion he had ſubmitted, had been thought ſo exceptionable, he was willing for the preſent to modify it. If gentlemen would concur with him in a ſubſtitute, he would withdraw the motion to ſtrike out the word "*annually*," and propoſe to add as an amendment at the end of the reſolution the following words:

To be collected for a term not exceeding years; provided the Legiſlature of the United States ſhall at all times be at full liberty to ſubſtitute other duties or taxes of equal value in lieu thereof, for the purpoſe of diſcharging any debts or loans which may be contracted on the credit of ſaid tax.

Mr. HARPER roſe to ſecond the motion, becauſe it concurred with his ideas on the ſubject, that the revenues ought to be commenſurate with the debt incurred. He need not repeat, he ſaid, that he had always been oppoſed to a land tax, except in the caſe of a war, or of preparation for war; but he now believed it neceſſary.

Mr. MACON hoped this motion would not obtain. In the ſtate fr. which he came, they had an annual land tax, and found no inconvenience from its being annual. He had no idea of a permanent tax on land, as all the ſtate governments collected their revenues from this ſource, or from a capitation tax, every other object having been ſo exhauſted upon by the United States. The idea of the tax being laid for a number of years, would make it more unpopular than any thing elſe. All our revenue laws are temporary. But it was ſaid it was neceſſary that this tax ſhould be permanent, in order to obtain loans upon it. He believed loans might very well be obtained upon it, tho' it were paſſed annually; for certainly thoſe who lent the government money would have ſo much confidence in it as to believe that it would pay all its contracts fairly and honorably. He did not believe that all the money appropriated could be expended before the next ſeſſion of Congreſs. Beſides there is a ſurplus million in the Treaſury ready for any purpoſe which the Executive thinks proper to apply it to.

It appeared to him as to the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts, that there might be other articles of taxation fixed upon. Several other articles might be exciſed. A tax might be laid upon all mahogany furniture, all furniture made of imported materials, all looking glaſſes above a certain ſize, watches of all kinds, plate and plated furniture, prints, umbrellas, another deſcription of carriages might be made, viz. thoſe with plated mounting might be made to pay a higher duty than others. American ale, beer and porter, might alſo be exciſed, and a higher duty put upon ſuch as is imported. Hair powder would alſo be a fit object of taxation. He thought it one of the beſt Britiſh taxes, and as we had ſome of the worſt, we might as well have it. All theſe articles were uſed by perſons who could very well afford to pay the tax. If any mode could be deviſed of raiſing money, excluſively of a land tax and ſtamp-tax, he ſhould have been glad. If we were engaged in war, we ſhould have diſtreſs enough, and a land tax ought to be our laſt reſource. Congreſs might go on, he ſaid, and have the property aſſeſſed, without laying any tax. He did not believe this would make any difference, as he doubted whether the aſſeſſment could be made before the next ſeſſion.

But it had been ſaid, advantage ought to be taken of the enthuſiaſm of the moment to get this tax. The ſame thing was ſaid with reſpect to the navy. He did not think it neceſſary to take advantage of the enthuſiaſm of the people to collect a tax; the people would always obey the laws.

The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Otis) had ſaid, that his friends had propheſied to him that there would be oppoſition when the ſubject of ways and means came before the houſe. He might alſo have heard him (Mr. M.) ſay the ſame thing; and it now appeared that many who were ready to vote for expences, were now amongſt the moſt backward in providing revenue. The houſe had heard an elegant oration from the gentleman from S. Carolina, and much ſaid about France, with which he believed we had nothing to do. He wiſhed they might be left to manage their own concerns, and ſuffer us to take care of our own. He hoped this amendment would be negatived, and that the law might be negatived.

Mr. GALLATIN conſidered the diſcuſſion of this amendment, as a continuation of the diſcuſſion of Saturday laſt; the only difference betwixt the two queſtions was, that what was then an affirmative, is now a negative poſition; and thoſe in favour of that, muſt, of courſe, be againſt this. For the original motion of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. D. Foſter) was, that the tax ſhould be laid for one year, and not for a number of years, which implied that it could not be pledged for a permanent loan; but on this day, the ſame gentleman has perfectly changed his ground, for his motion now eſtabliſhes both principles, viz. that it ſhall be laid for a number of years, and that it may be pledged for a permanent loan. He did not wonder, therefore, that the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) ſeconded his motion.

There could only be two reaſons, Mr. G. ſaid, why ſuch an amendment ſhould obtain, viz. that our permanent expences will be ſuch as to render a permanent tax of this kind neceſſary, or elſe that ſome temporary expence is contemplated far greater than have been voted. Neither of theſe principles were proved either by the gentleman from S. Carolina or the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts.

But the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) inſtead of argument, took a mode which he has more than once reſorted to, of giving the houſe ſome violent general declamation about invaſion, the fate of Venice, diviſions at home, weakneſs, &c. which would apply to every thing and nothing. This had been the theme of the gentleman upon every occaſion, and upon every queſtion from the repeal of the ſtamp act, and the foreign intercourſe bill to the preſent one; it was his general ground, and in his opinion, did not on this occaſion require any anſwer—nor could he complain of the manner in which he had treated him, as he had divided his abuſe pretty impartially between his friend from Maſſachuſetts and himſelf. He had ſaid that it was his (Mr. G's.) object to oppoſe every thing which went to the defence of the country, and that he had too good an opinion of his underſtanding not to believe that he was ſenſible that would be the effect of the motion; but as he did not believe the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts made the motion with this view, of courſe, he muſt believe that it was for the want of underſtanding that that gentleman did not ſee the effect of his motion.

But without attempting to reply to any thing of that kind, and believing that his motives and the underſtanding of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts ſtood on as good ground at leaſt as thoſe of the gentleman from S. Carolina, and did not ſtand in need of any defence, he ſhould proceed to examine that part of his ſpeech which verged a little towards argument.

That gentleman has ſaid, that there will be much greater expence to be met, than is at preſent voted. But was it not a very uncommon thing to vote money to pay an expence, before the expence was authorized? Nay, he believed that the expences already authorized could not all be incurred in one year. But ſuppoſing the whole of the money could be expended during this year, the tax for one year would be ſufficient for the whole amount of the expence authorized.

It was a perfectly novel doctrine to attempt to prejudge queſtions. To ſay there are other meaſures which may be voted in the affirmative. We ſhall want ſo much more for this and that object, and therefore it will be neceſſary to make the tax permanent, was a curious way of arguing. When an expence was about to be incurred, it always became a conſideration whether the means could be conveniently found, but he never knew the poſſibility of expence made an argument in favor of raiſing new taxes, before it was actually decided that the expence ſhould take place.

He confeſſed he did not entertain thoſe fears which the gentleman from S. Carolina had expreſſed, with reſpect to this country being ſubjugated, or invaded; nor did he apprehend the diviſions at home which he had ſpoken of. The neceſſity of a ſtanding army was the only ground upon which a calculation of any conſiderable additional expence could be formed; the houſe having done all they thought neceſſary for the navy, fortifications, arms and gallies. So that there remains nothing, except an additional or a proviſional army that can require additional expences.

He did not, however, conſider that ſubject before the houſe; nor did he believe that any meaſure of that kind was neceſſary, except in caſe of actual invaſion. He did not mean by invaſion, any depredatory incurſions upon our territory, which the militia would be fully able to meet, but an invaſion by a regular army—for, in no other caſe would a regular force be wanted. He was not afraid of an invaſion of the country, becauſe he had full confidence in the ſpirit of the people—in the militia of the country, whoſe ſpirit and ſtrength were perfectly known abroad; and becauſe he knew that the great maritime exertion neceſſary to tranſport any conſiderable force to this country, and the diſtance at which we are ſituate from Europe, renders the idea of an invaſion of any ſerious kind altogether ridiculous. He was not afraid of France manning her gun boats to come to this country. He looked upon the whole as a *bugbear*. He wiſhed our ſituation to be really and fairly appreciated; but he did not wiſh to give currency to imaginary fears. The truth, without exaggeration, ought to be known. If an invaſion was not apprehended, he ſaw no reaſon why the tax ſhould be permanent.

But it was ſaid, and the preſent amendment recognized the idea, that this tax was wanted as a pledge for a loan. It muſt either be wanted for anticipations, or for a permanent loan. He would not have made the diſtinction, had not the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Otis) ſaid, except this tax was made permanent, anticipations could not be got upon it. This was an extraordinary aſſertion; for anticipations are only a ſum of money equal to the amount of a tax and advanced to government, before the tax is collected, and therefore it would not be neceſſary to lay this tax for two or three years to ſecure the repayment of an anticipation equal to the amount of the tax for one year. If the bank of the United States was not able or willing to lend the government two millions of dollars, they would not do it, even if the tax was laid for ſeveral years. In England, the land tax is laid yearly, yet the bank of England conſtantly & every yaer lends by anticipation to government its annual amount—But, in order to enable the government to make permanent loans, it was alledged this tax muſt be permanent. If a permanent tax of two millions was neceſſary, he wiſhed to know to what amount it was intended to borrow money? A permanent tax to this amount would, as had been ſtated by the gentleman from Maryland, be a ſecurity for ten or fifteen millions of dollars, leaving a ſinking fund of one million of dollars a year for its repayment. And unleſs a ſum of money to this extent was wanted, there would be no neceſſity to pledge this tax. Indeed if the money was wanted for proviſional army, or an auxiliary army, the expence of which was calculated at eight millions for the firſt year, the arguments of gentlemen were perfectly inapplicable. We do not ſtand in need of a land tax on which to bottom a loan to that amount. It is well known that there is a ſurplus million in our revenue, and will not that be a ſufficient pledge upon which to bottom a loan for that purpoſe? No longer ago than laſt ſeſſion a revenue of 200,000 dollars on ſtamps was voted for the purpoſe of a fund to raiſe a loan upon for the expences of laſt ſeſſion; but the loan had not been obtained, the expences of laſt ſeſſion had been defrayed out of the current revenues; that fund was now liberated and was a pledge upon which a loan might be obtained.

It did not appear to be either prudent or politic, to pledge in this manner every revenue of the union. If the land-tax was to be pledged for a number of years, what would be our ſituation next year, if involved in war? If this laſt reſource was pledged, he knew not what gentlemen would apply to in future neceſſities. Great Britain has never to this day, pledged her land-tax, amidſt all her embarraſſments.

But it was ſaid, that it may be proper to render this tax permanent to a certain degree, as any overplus may go to the diſcharge of the public debt. And here he was charged with inconſiſtency, becauſe two years ago he was in favour of a land-tax. It was extraordinary, becauſe other gentlemen had changed their ground, they ſhould charge him with having changed his. Are not gentlemen who were againſt a land-tax two years ago, and who are now for it, ſo becauſe circumſtances have changed? He was in favour of a land-tax then, becauſe the revenue was not ſo great as at preſent, and he therefore changed his opinion with the circumſtances. Look at the documents on the table, and it would be found that two years ago the duties ariſing from impoſt and tonnage were only 5,800,000 dollars. At that time he was in favour of a land tax of 1,200,000 dollars in order to raiſe the revenue up to ſeven millions: At preſent the revenue from impoſts and tonnage alone is 7,549,649 dollars; that item alone gives an additional revenue larger by 500,000 dollars than what he was deſirous to obtain and the neceſſity for a land-tax was done away. It was moſt extraordinary, that becauſe he wiſhed to ſubſtitute a land-tax for the exciſe, ſalt tax, ſtamps, and additional impoſt duties, now when all theſe had taken place that gentlemen ſhould inſiſt that he muſt ſtill be in favour of a permanent land-tax. He had not been in favor of a land-tax, from a predelection for taxes generally; for he thought they were all attended with inconveniencies; but he had been in favour of a land-tax, becauſe additional revenue was then neceſſary, and becauſe he preferred that mode of taxation to the others. But now that theſe other taxes had been preferred and laid by Congreſs, in oppoſition to his own opinion, and now that the additional revenue had been procured by thoſe means, he had no wiſh to lay a permanent land-tax in addition to the others. But he was called upon to vote in favour of this tax, becauſe he had heretofore called the public debt a *curſe*, as a part of this tax might go to pay off that debt, and in order to be conſiſtent, he ought to ſupport it. It was true that he conſidered the public debt as a *curſe*, as a great evil, and no gentleman on that floor, when he conſidered that three or four million dollars a year were paid for the intereſt and partial inſtalments of the debt, but muſt be convinced our ſituation would be more eligible, if we were without that debt. Yet though he called at a curſe, he wiſhed it to be honourably paid with all due convenience; but, whenever he had a favorite object, he did not ruſh forward with it, regardleſs of every thing elſe. He never propoſed to pay it off at once. There would be as much evil attendant on paying it off too rapidly, as would ariſe from a neglect to diſcharge any part of it. It ought only to be paid in ſuch a way as neither to encreaſe the burthens of the people beyond a certain rate nor diſtreſs the country, by ſending out of it too much money at a time, for it muſt be recollected that the greater part was owned abroad. The calculation he had made formerly was to pay off the foreign debt in twelve years; and he believed no gentleman could think it ought to be paid in leſs; and the ſix per cent. and deferred ſtock in 23 years according to contract. With reſpect to the 3 per cent. ſtock, gentlemen ſhould recollect that it could not be reduced in that way. It would be folly to pay 20s. in the pound for that debt. We have another reſource which will be equal to the payment of that, viz. the land of the United States, this had been his object at all times, if was ſtill what he contemplated, and if we do that, and keep from war, or increaſed expences, there will not be much danger to be apprehended from that debt.

But it was extraordinary that gentlemen ſhould ſpeak of reducing the public debt, on the preſent occaſion, whilſt, by the very amendment under conſideration, the tax was to be rendered permanent for the ſole purpoſe of pledging it for a loan and of encreaſing the public debt: Gentlemen are not willing to vote it from year to year becauſe they wiſh to go further into the funding ſyſtem. They want a tax as a pledge upon which to borrow money, and yet talk of paying off the old debt. If that tax ſhould neither be wanted to ſupport an additional army, nor as a pledge for a loan, nor as a fund to meet the permanent expences of the union after the year 1800, from paſt experience, he had no deſire to increaſe our revenue beyond our wants. He had already ſtated that the preſent revenue is ſufficient for the preſent expences, and to pay off the public debt within as ſhort time as it would be deſirable to pay it off, and he could not think it deſirable, therefore, to extend the tax further than from year to year.

Gentlemen tell others, that the tax may be at any time repeated, if it ſhould not be wanted; but from what he had ſeen heretofore, he choſe rather to leave the power in that houſe of continuing it or not. He had never ſeen any propoſitions ſucceed for repealing a tax; on the contrary, as our revenue increaſes, our expences are made to keep pace with them. A new regiment, or a few additional frigates, or ſome new eſtabliſhment, will at any time conſume any ſurplus of revenue which may be on hand. This had heretofore been the practice of this government, and he expected it would continue to be ſo. Indeed, it was the tendency of all governments. It was the tendency of man—when a perſon grows rich, he looks out for objects of expence, on which to employ his ſuperfluous wealth. He wiſhed, therefore, in order to prevent this extenſion of expence without neceſſity, to confine the taxes and the revenue to the expences already created.

Mr. G. ſaid he would not enter into the detail of what the gentleman from S. Carolina called miſtakes in his ſtatements, becauſe the documents were on the table, and any gentleman might reſort to them; and beſides all theſe ſuppoſed miſtakes did not, according to the gentleman of S. Carolina himſelf amount to one million of dollars; and, according to the calculation which he had made, there would be more than that ſum to ſpare to cover any miſtakes whatever. He did not think it neceſſary, therefore, to detain the Houſe with it; but he would only refer to the report of the committee of ways and means made two years ago in ſupport of the correctneſs of his aſſertion that 800,000 dollars a year were ſufficient to pay the whole of the Dutch debt in twelve years.

Mr. G. concluded by ſaying that if the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts had merely withdrawn his amendment, leaving it to be determined when the bill came in, whether or not the tax ſhould be limited in its duration, he ſhould not have objected to that courſe; becauſe by the time the bill was before the Houſe, it will have been determined whether or not a proviſional army is to be raiſed, or an augmentation made to our preſent force. It would then have been time enough to have introduced the preſent principle, and he ſuppoſed ſimply to have withdrawn the amendment would have ſatisfied the gentleman's friends. This not having been the caſe, he truſted the preſent motion would be negatived.

Mr. HARPER could not help congratulating the gentleman from Pennſylvania on his mode of dividing the cenſure which he ſtated him to have caſt upon himſelf and the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts by making him (Mr. H.) to ſay that he (Mr. G.) was wanting in principle, and the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts in ſenſe. If he tho't the means of raiſing money. Mr. S. ſaid, he perhaps might feel upon this ſubject more this a fair diviſion he was ſatisfied. But he could aſſure him he meant to make no ſuch diviſion. His obſervations went to ſhew that the ſyſtem of the gentleman from Pennſylvania had been oppoſed to every meaſure of defence; that he thought it much better to make no defence than to increaſe our expences. He did not enquire into his motives, nor ſhould he ever; he believed they were ſufficiently obvious. But taking the motion of his friend from Maſſachuſetts as promoting his views, he was not ſurprized at the eagerneſs with which he roſe in its ſupport. He did ſay, knowing the diſpoſition of the gentleman from Maſſachuſetts to be in favour of meaſures of defence, that this motion went to deſtroy the ſyſtem which he had ſupported; but becauſe a man may overlook the tenden-

cy of a motion, does it follow that he is a blockhead? Certainly not.

The foundation of the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was laid on the supposition that there could be no increase of expence in our government, except from the raising of a provisional army, or an increase of the present army. But is this a true state of the fact? Were the 80,000 militia ordered to be held in readiness to produce no expence? The gentleman had all along spoken of militia as if they could be called into service without expence. Did not he know, that when they were called out, there would be the expence of camps, tents, pay, and all the expences of a regular army, except the enlistment and bounty paid to soldiers. So that he could not see any great difference in expence betwixt calling out the militia, or raising an army, except in the article of bounty, as he had mentioned. He therefore apprehended that the calling of these militia into service might be attended with an expence of twenty millions of dollars, and the President may, next week, if he thinks proper, call any number of them into service.

The next argument of the gentleman is equally fallacious. Admitting that government may have occasion for loans, yet the surplus million of revenue in the Treasury would be a sufficient bottom for them. But was it certain that we should have no other expences besides that of providing for additional military force? Could it be said no more money would be wanted under the 6th article of the British treaty? He recollected when that subject was under debate, that a gentleman from Virginia had said, it would produce an expence of fifteen millions of dollars. He never believed any such sum would be wanted. 300,000 dollars had already been appropriated, and he supposed the whole expence might amount to betwixt two and three millions.

And yet the gentleman from Pennsylvania was willing the revenue of the country should depend upon its present (in case of war) uncertain resources. And this was the basis to be offered to monied men, as a security for their money. It was in vain to say how much more than the two millions would be wanted. He believed it was the intention to fill the blank in this amendment with two or three years, and then, if we had not had occasion to incur any extraordinary expences, or make any heavy loans, the tax would come to an end. But suppose this amendment is rejected, and the bill is confined to one year's duration, it will in a great measure defeat the purpose of the bill.

As to the declaration which the gentleman from Pennsylvania stated him as using, he would assure him that he should not cease to call the attention of the House to the dangers of the country, and though he might continue to administer anodynes as much as he pleased, he would be doomed to hear him, whilst he was a member of that House, warn them against the effects of his soporifics. Mr. H. again adverted to the situation of Europe, and to the probability of an attack upon this country, which he said the gentleman from Pennsylvania might call declamation, but which he called *truth*. He hoped, however, the attack would not be made; and if not, the expence would not be incurred. If the law passed with a principle similar to this amendment, he believed a loan would soon be filled up. He knew it would be done chiefly from patriotic motives; but those who advance money will, notwithstanding, expect to have a solid hope of a reimbursement of their money; and if this should be refused, the country would be left defenceless for want of pecuniary resources. This, he supposed, would be bad economy; and he could not help entering his protest against this system, whatever may be the motives which lead to it.

Mr. FINDLEY said, it was admitted on all hands, that it depended on a contingency whether this tax would be wanted at all. For his own part, he was under no apprehension of any formidable invasion of this country taking place before Congress meets again. If France is desirous of making conquests, there are much preferable objects to this country, nearer home. The difficulties which have so long agitated Europe, are not yet so far settled, as to suffer France to send out any formidable force here. Let the conduct of the French government have been as bad as it can be painted, it cannot be said that it has ever wholly lost sight of its own interest, and it would not be her interest to make an invasion of this country at this time; and therefore there is no necessity for going into measures as if an invading army was immediately expected amongst us.

A land-tax was with him a favorite tax. He had long wished it. He was for adopting it some time ago, and for taking advantage of a low market, to have bought up the public debt. But when he came to enquire into the subject, he found that many of the States had laid direct taxes for the support of their own government. There is now an appearance of necessity for this tax; but being a new tax under the general government, and not likely to be very satisfactory to some parts of the Union, it would be proper to make the law of short duration. Upon constitutional ground, he was against continuing a direct tax longer than two years; every Congress ought to pass a vote upon it, but in the present instance he believed the law would be best passed for one year only.

But it was said this tax must be permanent, as a bottom to loans. This was expressing a distrust of future Congresses, which he tho't improper. But it was asserted that neither public institutions nor monied citizens would lend their money on the credit of Congress, without a permanent source of revenue was provided as a security. Are gentlemen justified by experience in this opinion? He believed not. Mr. F. mentioned several instances to shew the contrary, and doubted not the same readiness would again appear in aid of government whenever it wanted it.

Mr. F. was of opinion that if power was given to the President to raise 20,000 men, as a provisional army, they could be got before the next session of Congress. Officers might be appointed, and he had no doubt they would. If these men were not raised, and any occasion should call for military service, the militia, of course, would be resorted to. But was there any reason to believe that more militia would be called out in the course of the year than one year's land-tax would provide for? He could not believe there would.

He supposed every gentleman would vote according to the idea he had of the contingency which had been mentioned being likely to take place, or otherwise. Difficulties would always attend the laying of a new tax; and when it should be necessary to lay a direct tax, he would have it for some considerable sum, as the expence of collecting would be the same whether it was for a large or a small amount. Though it might prove disagreeable to the people, they will pay it if necessary; but, said he, let it be tried for a year, and do not disgust the people by giving them an idea that they shall never get rid of the tax.

Gentlemen might again be told, that they refuse to provide any means of defence for the country, that this is a leaf of the same book, &c. But could it be supposed, said Mr. F. that he should mind such charges? Or was it to be credited that the people would believe that he who had been employed in the formation of this government, and in executing it ever since it existed, and who had risked every thing to obtain it, should now refuse to support any measure which was calculated to defend it? It could not. They will not believe these aspersions.

Mr. F. concluded by observing that if this law was past for one year, he could confidently rely on future Congresses to renew it, if the situation of the country should require it. It would not hereafter be convenient for him to take any farther share in the public councils, but he should not distrust the wisdom and patriotism of those who might follow him; and to do away the charges continually made against himself and others, that they were not willing to defend the country, he should call the yeas and nays upon every question of defence which came before the House.

Mr. S. SMITH did not like the amendment; but he should vote for it, because if he could not get all he wished, he would get all he could. If the blank was to be filled with two or three years (as had been intimated) it would not go far enough to induce monied men to rely upon it as a permanent security.

There seemed to be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of laying a direct tax; it only seemed to be as to the length of time for which it ought to be laid. He agreed with those gentlemen who assert that money cannot be borrowed, except a permanent fund be provided. But gentlemen say where are your expences? Certain expences have been agreed to, which are proposed to be met by a direct tax of two millions; but could it be supposed that the proceeds of this tax could be brought into the Treasury in less than eighteen months? They could not, and something must be done in the mean time to raise the money already voted, whether any war takes place, or not. How was this to be done? By loans alone. But what inducement will there be to monied men to lend money, except a permanent revenue be made the security? You hold out the credit of the United States, which has not heretofore been injured. This is true. But heretofore we have not been engaged in war; we have had nothing to impede our Revenue. But if a war takes place, it is possible our revenue may suffer very materially: and Congress are about to provide a fund, which in the opinion of some will leave no permanency, & in the opinion of others, very little. And would it not require a great degree of patriotism in gentlemen to lend twenty shillings for twenty shillings, when they can go into the market, and purchase them with sixteen. The difference of opinion on this subject, he was convinced, arose from the different pursuits of the members of that house. Certain gentlemen believed monied men would advance money without a permanent tax as a security. He believed the contrary; for however great a confidence they may have in the honour of future Congresses, they would wish to see this Congress do something for their security. He feared gentlemen were not in earnest when they spoke of defending the country. We have men, said he, but we want money. He did not agree with the gentleman from N. Carolina (Mr. Williams) that *slaves fought for money, and freemen only for liberty*. If he commanded a regiment of Militia, he believed they would expect to be paid, and he could not believe he would term them slaves. Money must be had.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania was afraid of making the Revenue permanent, because as our revenue increased, it had been usual, not to repeal our revenue laws, but to increase our expences. Whence did he collect this information? Not from the documents on the table; for there he would find that there was an unexpended surplus of one million nine hundred thousand dollars, which were in 1797 applied by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to the reduction of the Public Debt. We have, said he, gone on decreasing our expences. It was true, that our dispute with Algiers, and a war with the Indians, had cost a great deal of money; but when the war with the later was at an end our expences were decreased. And now an income of expence is asked for to repel threatened danger; and gentlemen have voted measures of defence; but now they come to touch the expence they flinch. Men may memorialize and talk about defence as long as they please, it will avail nothing, without *money*.

But gentlemen say, before we raise money, let us wait to see whether it will be necessary. They might as well say, "let us wait till we are devoured," which would be the case if we neglected to raise money until our enemy was at the door.

But gentlemen call for a statement of expence. He would remind them, that it was proposed to raise a Provisional Army of at least 10,000 men, which would cost four millions dollars a year. It was also proposed that the President should have power to call out 20,000 militia to be trained, and the payment of them must be provided for. It would not be right to leave the President without money. At the time you give him the authority to raise, and call out men, you must give him than some other gentlemen, because he knew the difficulty attendant on the raising of money.

Mr. OTIS said, the gentleman last up had anticipated some of the observations which he intended to have made; but he would suggest a few remarks in favour of the present motion.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) had used arguments to shew, that no tax of this sort is necessary. He should not reply to any arguments of this sort, because the committee have already decided upon the quantity and principle of the tax. But, if he was under the necessity of answering such observations, he would refer to the gentleman's own book, (which however he had not yet read, but meant to read) and because the Secretary of the Treasury and the Committee of Ways and Means, had recommended a direct tax as the only source which could be depended upon for a permanent revenue.

But it had been said, no invasion could be expected to take place. His opinion was, however, though the danger might not be very great, it ought to be guarded against. In a certain part of the country at least, he believed there was considerable danger: Indeed the house has voted considerable sums for defence, and there remains, according to the report of the committee of Ways and Means, a balance unprovided for, of 1,396,705 dollars, for the meeting of which the committee have recommended a land tax of two millions. And if the tax was voted, it ought to be voted in such a way as that the money may be raised; and he thought the gentleman from Pennsylvania had taken a greater latitude in his observations than he complained of in the gentleman from S. Carolina who had held up a picture before their eyes, of which the house ought continually to be reminded. He had already stated that this money must be borrowed, and that it could not be got, if the tax was laid in the usual way. A man who has money to lend will not part with it without a certainty of being repaid. It had been said, that it was not improbable that the enemy might make a landing in some of the southern states. Suppose they were to do so, and keep possession of a part of the country for some time, the present tax could not be drawn from thence. Monied men would take such an event into their calculation, and they would act prudently in doing so, because the other parts of the country would not be liable to make up the deficiency. In such a case, the creditor would have nothing to depend upon but the faith of government, and he might as well depend upon that in the first instance as to lend his money upon an uncertain security. There would also be the expence of collection to be deducted, which he supposed would not be less than 10 per cent. Considering all these circumstances, if he was the Director of a Bank, or had the money to lend, he would not lend more than one million upon this two million tax. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said, that Great Britain never mortgaged her land tax for a number of years, though he acknowledged they annually anticipated it. No man, Mr. O. said, would lend his money without considering the risk he ran in doing so, and he thought it was much less in England than in this country at this time. The principle which he wished to engraft in the bill was, that the tax should be continued until the money which had been borrowed upon it should be repaid. Not that he was in favour of a land tax. He should himself pay as large a proportion of this tax as any man whose property was not larger than his; because of his little fortune, a greater part was in land than in any thing else. He was therefore interested in preventing the tax. If it were to pass, however, he wished it to be effectual.

Mr. VARNUM hoped the motion under consideration would be negatived. The gentleman from Maryland (Mr. S. Smith) gave two reasons on Saturday, against striking out the word annually. One was that it was necessary the tax should have some permanency, in order that money might be borrowed upon it, and another that it might be a substitute for indirect taxes. That gentleman allowed, and he perfectly agreed with him in opinion, that in case of war, the defalcation in our revenue he did not suppose would be large, and that in our present situation he had no idea of a defalcation. If then, a defalcation of our revenue was not to be expected, he thought he should be able to make it appear, that the proposed tax is not necessary at all; and, of course, that it will not be right to pass it for more than one year. But the gentleman from Maryland says the people ought to be relieved from Indirect Taxes, because for every 12½ per cent duty the consumer pays 27½. Does that gentleman wish then that the merchant should be deprived of a profit of 15 per cent. on the duties which he now pays? If so, this might be very well effected, without doing away the duty, and substituting a land tax in its place, by the merchants lowering he price of their goods 15 per cent!

But the gentleman added another reason, for passing the law for a number of years, viz. that this tax might be at any time repealed. But, although this house might consent to a repeal of this tax, it was by no means certain that the other house would consent to its repeal. Indeed, it was his opinion, that if this tax was established as a permanent tax, that the people of this country would not be relieved from it for many years. Many objects, he had no doubt, would be found out, by gentlemen ever fruitful in this respect, upon which to expend any surplus which might arise from this tax.

The gentleman from S. Carolina, on Saturday, brought into view our situation with respect to France, and our liableness to an attack from that nation. He alluded to the conversation which took place betwixt our envoys and X. Y. & Z. and thence inferred that it was probable this country would be attacked by France. He could not say that all the propositions made by these unauthorized persons were not from the Directory; but there was no evidence of this, and therefore he could not believe it, especially as the Agents themselves declared they were not. He thought, therefore, if we wished to preserve peace with France, that we ought not to be too forward in believing that all which was said by X. Y. and Z. was authorized by the French government. He hoped it would prove to be the conrtary, and that when the Directory shall discover what has been done, they will punish these persons for their conduct.

The gentleman from S. Carolina had frequently introduced to the view of the house the situation of Switzerland, Venice, Spain, Holland, and other countries. As to himself he had no idea of espousing the cause of those countries; it was sufficient in his opinion that we defended our own. In doing this, he would go as far as any man, but he did not wish to go to Venice or to Rome to fight in the cause of the Pope. What was meant by observations like these, but to prepare the minds of the people for a situation of things which that gentleman expected and wished for? And if gentlemen did not come into all his views, he immediately charges them with not being willing to defend their country; with being slow to protect their wives and their children. He should have supposed that men who had left their families, and fought for their country for eight years together, would now feel the necessity of defending their wives and children, as much as that gentleman who never had either.

But it appeared to him that the gentleman from S. Carolina, in making the observations which he did, departed from the principle established by the committee of ways and means, of which he is the chairman. They have stated that no additional revenue is wanted, except to meet the extraordinary expences of the present session. Among these extraordinary expences are 340,000 dollars for fortifications, and for the procuring of cannon, arms, and ammunition 900,000. If the fortifications are once completed, they surely will not want completing a second time; and the appropriation for providing cannon, arms and ammunition could not be considered as an annual expence but merely as an expence for the present year. Was not this also the case with respect to the naval armament? He hoped it was not intended that 950,000 dollars should be appropriated annually for this object. If this should hereafter be determined, Congress would of course provide the means for effecting it.

Mr. V. supposed the calculation of the amount of duty arising from imports and tonnage for the present year, might very safely be taken at the actual receipts of last year, viz. 7,549,649

The duties on domestic manufactures, &c.	575,491
Revenue on the postage of letters	50,000
Fees on letters patent	1,400
Proceeds of that part of the sinking fund which consists of interest and stock purchased or redeemed	89,457
Dividends on 2220 shares of stock of the bank of the United States, calculated at 32 dollars a share	71,040
	8,337,037
Take from this sum the ordinary expenditure	6,334,111
There remains a surplus of	1,982,926

But it was stated by the Secretary of the Treasury, that in consequence of the depredations committed upon our trade, there may be a deficiency of revenue in the present year, and upon this probability the committee of ways and means have grounded their report. He should wish to view the subject with candour, and not to deceive himself. He knew that similar observations had been made from year to year, since depredations had been committed upon our commerce by foreign nations, but he also knew that facts had shewn them to be ill founded. In the year 1795, the duty arising from this source was 5,588,961 dollars; in 1796, 6,567,987; and in 1797, 7,549,649 dollars. And he had no doubt the revenue from imports and tonnage for the present year would increase in the same proportion in which it has increased for the three years past, and if so, that alone would produce upwards of eight millions and an half of dollars. Allowing that the imports and tonnage will make 8,500,000

Add the additional imposts laid at the last winter session, and the salt tax of the summer session which at a moderate calculation will amount to	600,000
The stamp tax	200,000
To which add the various other articles of revenue mentioned above, amounting to	787,388
Also add the estimated increase of the internal revenue	125,000
And the whole will amount to	10,212,388
From which deduct the whole expences of the present year, as stated by the committee of ways and means, viz.	9.808,603
And there will remain a surplus of	403,785

But it was probable that the revenue arising from imports and tonnage would considerably exceed the sum he had mentioned; for, according to the amount of the duties arising from the first quarter of the present year, the revenue from that source alone would amount to ten millions of dollars, in which case the whole revenue may be estimated at 11,112,388 dollars, and would leave a surplus of 1,303,[illegible] dollars.

If this view of the subject was correct it appeared to him if the proposed tax was laid at all, it ought not to be for more than one year. If gentlemen had any thing in view which was not before the house he could not speak to that. But if the United States were under the necessity of borrowing fifteen millions of dollars, there was no necessity for this tax for that purpose, as the surplus million, three hundred thousand dollars accruing annually, was a sufficient security for the payment of the interest on a loan to that amount.

He was against continuing the tax for a longer period than one year for another reason. It was to be collected from houses, lands and slaves. This, in the part of the country from whence he came would operate very unjustly. In the state of Massachusetts the people pay annually for the interest of their state debt, expences of the civil department, county and town charges, support of the poor, highway taxes, and for the support of public schools and ministers of the gospel, a direct tax of between 12 and 1300,000 dollars. This tax is collected from polls, and from real and personal estates, with some few exceptions, and it is found that persons holding small farms there, and who have families to bring up, find it difficult to pay these taxes. This additional tax will therefore fall very heavy upon this class of people, as they will principally have to bear the burden, being wholly laid upon houses and the landed property in that quarter of the union. No tax, therefore, could be calculated to excite so much dissatisfaction in that part of the United States as this. The people will certainly pay it, if it be laid, but they will not do it cheartully. He should, therefore, be against laying the tax for more than one year.

The question was put and negatived 46 to 35.

Mr. D. FOSTER then renewed his motion to strike out the word *annually*, which was carried, there being 60 votes for it.

The question on the amendment providing for the taking of a new census, was put and carried, there being 57 votes for it.

Mr. REED moved an amendment which went to strike out the provision which proposes that the tax shall be laid by an uniform rule through all the states, with the view of inserting in its place the following words, "*and upon such other estates within each particular state as is taxable according to the established rule of direct taxation in each state.*"

The motion was negatived, there being 21 votes for it.

The report was referred to the committee of ways and means, to report bills accordingly. Adjourned.

A Morning School,

From six till eight o'clock, is opened at *The New School Room*,

Back of No. 147, in Chesnut Street, for the Education of Boys and Young Men in the English and French Languages, Writing, Accounts, &c.

may 14. 1w *J. WATERMAN.*

A few boxes of Umbrellas

To be Sold cheap—by

Mordecai Lewis.

may 17 daw

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of——Enquire of

Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.

may 17 §

TO BE RENTED,

To a Small Genteel Family.

A Pleasant House in Dock-street, near Front-street—Apply at No. 155 South Second-Street.

may 17 §

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information, Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *May* 18.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Shepherd's Town and its vicinity, in the county of Berkely and state of Virginia on the 28th day of April 1798,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed forthwith, to prepare an address to the President of the United States, expressive of the sentiments and design of this meeting.

Resolved, That John Kearsley, Joseph Swearingen, John Baher, jun. Abraham Shepherd, Edward Williams and William Lemon be the committee for that purpose.

The committee after a short retirement produced the following Address, which being publicly read and unanimously approved,

Resolved, That the committee in behalf of themselves and this meeting, place their signatures to the said address and forward it with all convenient speed to Gen. Daniel Morgan now in Congress, to be by him presented to the President of the United States.

—

To JOHN ADAMS.

President of the United States.

SIR,

In the present eventful period, when unremitting depredations are committed on our commerce, wanton cruelty exercised on our seamen, the general government traduced, the Executive vilified, and our very existence threatened by the French government and that through the means of our own citizens; we esteem it a duty we owe to our country, to ourselves, and to posterity, publicly to declare our sentiments, and to offer every suppport in in our power to the constituted authorities. We therefore declare to you Sir, that we are of opinion you have done every thing that under the existing circumstances could be done, with due regard to the general safety, true honour and essential interest of the United States, to cultivate a good understanding and preserve peace with the French nation. And that through the unexampled perfidy and unparalelled baseness of the conduct of that government towards us, nothing further can be attempted consistent with the maxims that constitute the basis of our national sovereignty. And we further declare to you, Sir, and to the world, that your administration of the executive government in all respects, meets our most cordial and hearty approbation, and should a storm await and our enemies assail us, while by the blessing of Providence we have ample resources, and a chief magistrate at the helm deservedly possessing our confidence, while we have a right to hope for the energetic concurrenee of the legislative branches, and can appeal to Heaven for the justness of our cause, we fear no consequences, but are determined in any event to support the government of our own choice with our lives and fortunes.

John Kearsley
Joseph Swearingen
John Baher, jun.
Abraham Shepherd
Edward Williams
William Lemon.
} Committee.

—

To which the President returned the following

ANSWER.

To the Inhabitants of Shepherd's Town and its vicinity, in the county of Berkeley, in the State of Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

The generous sentiments of approbation and confidenee conveyed in this nervous address, command my particular respect.

I had never until lately, any expectation, that I should live to see, unremitted depredations committed on our commerce; wanton cruelties exercised on our seamen; our general government traduced; the Executive authority vilified, and our very existence threatened, through the means of our citizens or any other with impunity. I had no suspicion indeed, that mankind would ever have taken it into their heads, to try over again, experiments which had been a million times tried, and always found evil.

I am happy in your opinion, that every thing has been done, under the existing circumstances, that could be done by me, with a due regard to the general safety, true honor and essential interests of the United States. With you I clearly agree, that nothing further can be attempted, consistently with the maxims that constitute the basis of our national sovereignty.

Your cordial approbation of my administration of the Executive Government, in all respects is highly honorable and affecting to me.

Should our enemies assail us at home, you will have no reason to doubt of the energetic concurrence of the Legislative Branches, whose knowledge of our ample resources, must give them all necessary firmness; whose persuasion of the justice of our cause, will enable them to make the last appeal when necessary, and whose American hearts, will prompt them to support their country, with their lives and fortunes in common with their fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1798.

—

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of Dorchester county, Maryland, held at Cambridge on the first day of May, the following address was unanimously agreed to and transmiteed by order of the said meeting, to John Dennis, their representative, to be by him handed to the President.

—

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

At this critical period, when the feelings of every heart, impressed with the sentiments of love and duty to its country, must be excited, we the citizens of Dorchester county, take the liberty to address you upon the conduct which as chief magistrate of the United States, you have pursued in our disagreeable differences with the French republic. We beg you to be assured that

your attempts to reſtore harmony between the two nations on juſt and honorable terms and alſo your firm aſſertion of the claims, rights and independence of our country, meet our moſt cordial approbation, and have ſecured our warmeſt gratitude—We feel with indignation and reſentment the inſults and contempt, with which your offers of reconciliation and of friendſhip have been treated, particularly as thoſe offers were made, after our commerce had been harraſſed and almoſt deſtroyed by the moſt wanton and lawleſs depredations—after our nation had been inſulted by the moſt vile and inſidious attempts to overawe and dictate to our legally conſtituted authorities. Although we highly value the bleſſings of peace, yet under the protection of heaven, we are determined to rely with full confidence on your well tried patriotiſm and wiſdom, firmly reſolved to ſupport with our lives and property, the honor, the Liberty and Independence of our country.

MOSES LEGOMPTE, Chairman.
JOSIAH BAYLY, Sec'y.

To the Citizens of Dorcheſter in the Statet of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

Your unanimous addreſs agreed upon at Cambridge, has been preſented to me by your repreſentative Mr. Dennis.

When you expreſs in terms of ſo much force and propriety, the feelings of your hearts, impreſſed with ſentiments of love and duty to your country; when you aſſure me that my attempts to reſtore harmony between the United States and France on juſt and honorable terms, and my firm aſſertion of the claims, rights and independence of our country, meet your cordial approbation, and have ſecured your warmeſt gratitude; when you expreſs your feelings of indignation and reſentment, at the inſults and contempt with which our offers of reconciliation and friendſhip have been treated, particularly as theſe offers were made, after our commerce had been harraſſed by wanton and lawleſs depredations and our nation had been inſulted by vile and inſidious attempts to overawe and dictate to our legally conſtituted authorities; when you declare your determination to rely with full confidence on my endeavors, firmly reſolved to ſupport with your lives and fortunes, the honor, liberty and independence of our country under the protection of heaven; you penetrate my heart with gratitude for what concerns myſelf and muſt receive the loud applauſe of the honeſt world for what concerns the public.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 12th, 1798.

ADDRESS of the Militia Officers of Newcaſtle county, ſtate of Delaware, convened at Chriſtiana Bridge on the firſt of this month.

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

A number of the Officers of the Militia of Newcaſtle county, in the ſtate of Delaware, impreſſed with the importance of the preſent criſis of public affairs, to the happineſs and independence of the United States; and conceiving that the unjuſt and imperious conduct of the Republic of France towards America, has been dictated in a great meaſure by the unfounded miſrepreſentations of her own agents, and ſome miſguided and deluded citizens of this country, that the people and the government were divided and oppoſed to each other; we feel ourſelves conſtrained by every conſideration of duty to the conſtituted authorities, to ourſelves, and to our country, to repel the inſinuation which thus attempts to diſhonor the American character.

Appreciating with due eſtimation, the advantages of neutrality and the bleſſings of peace, we have beheld with pleaſure and entire ſatisfaction your earneſt and repeated endeavors, and thoſe of your predeceſſor, to preſerve this deſirable poſition; and we have ſeen with equal regret, that the anxious advances of our government towards a reſtoration of harmony with the French republic, have been received with contemptuous diſregard on their part; and at the moment when negotiation ought to have produced redreſs, aggreſſion has been increaſed, and further depredations authorized, under the vain hope of inducing a compliance with the wretched demands of avarice and corruption.

Little does France underſtand the American character in ſuppoſing we are to be frightened into mean compliances, by holding up to our view her dependant allies, a degraded Genoa, or a diſmembered Venice. The picture raiſes juſt indignation in the minds of freemen, and will ſtimulate their exertions to avoid a ſimilar fate.

With pain do we diſcover in the infancy of the French government, pretending to be a free republic, and founded upon the rights of man, the evidence of an active corruption that would degrade the moſt profligate tyranny—Fortunate for America! the ocean ſeparates her from this ſeat of contagion, whoſe influence is deſtructive of all morals—and long may ſhe enjoy under your prudent and wiſe adminiſtration, tha happineſs and proſperity which is the reward of public virtue and integrity.

Be aſſured, Sir, of our grateful approbation of the conduct heretofore purſued by you, to preſerve peace and friendſhip with foreign powers; and our confidence in the wiſdom and patriotiſm of every branch of the government; and we pledge ourſelves as citizens and ſoldiers, firmly to ſupport thoſe meaſures which may hereafter be thought neceſſary to ſecure the conſtitution, freedom and independence of the United States.

Signed in behalf of the Officers,
GUNNING BEDFORD, Brig. Gen.
Chriſtiana Bridge, May 1, 1798.

The PRESIDENT's ANSWER.

To the Officers of the Militia of Newcaſtle County, in the State of Delaware.

Gentlemen,

Your addreſs, which has been preſented to me, in your behalf, by your Senators and Repreſentatives in Congreſs, expreſſes ſentiments and reſolutions, well becoming the characters of Officers of the Militia, the object of whoſe inſtitution is, the maintenance and ſecurity of the conſtitution, freedom and independence of their country.

The unjuſt and imperious conduct of a majority of the French Directory towards America, may have been dictated by miſrepreſentations of their own agents, and of deluded Americans; but there is too much reaſon to believe that an unbounded ambition for univerſal empire, and an inſatiable avarice of money, united with the delirium of victory, and a ſanguine confidence that they are at leaſt for a time the maſters of the world, have dictated their inſufferable arrogance, trampling alike on their own conſtitution, and the rights of their people; on the law of nations, and the faith of treaties.

It is indeed an awful conſideration, that at a time when a great part of Europe appears diſpoſed to adopt republican governments a corruption ſhould appear, which never was exhibited before, by the moſt abſolute monarchies, or ſompleateſt deſpotiſms.

It ſhould ſeem that fraud and force, were to be the only meaſure of right and wrong:—This ſyſtem muſt ſoon be changed, or ſcience, arts, virtue, liberty, and peace muſt be baniſhed, and a ſavage barbarity, be ſubſtituted in their places.

America is of too much importance to the world, for the purpoſes of wealth and power, to leave her the ſmalleſt hope of eſcaping, without her own determined exertions, the contagion of the general diſtemper.

Your approbation and kind wiſhes are received with gratitude, and returned with ſincerity.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 5, 1798.

State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.—In General Aſſembly, May Seſſion, A. D. 1798.

Voted and reſolved unanimouſly, that the following Addreſs to the Preſident of the United States, be approved and adopted; that his Excellency the Governor be requeſted to ſign ſaid Addreſs, in behalf of this General Aſſembly, and tranſmit the ſame to the Senators and Repreſentatives of this ſtate in Congreſs, with a requeſt that they will preſent the ſame to the Preſident of the United States.

A true copy: Witneſs,
SAMUEL EDDY, Secretary.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

THE General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, beg leave to expreſs their cordial approbation of your wiſe and pacific meaſures in the attempt to negociate with the Republic of France. They obſerve, with ſingular ſatisfaction, that you appear to have been actuated by a ſincere deſire to do juſtice to that Republic, if in any thing ſhe had been injured, to obtain juſtice for the multiplied injuries which her citizens had committed againſt us, and above all to preſerve peace. We indulged a hope that your overtures for reconciliation, dictated by a ſpirit of impartiality and a love of juſtice, would have been heard with candour and treated with reſpect. It is therefore with regret and aſtoniſhment we learn, that theſe unequivocal proofs of friendſhip have been diſregarded, that our Envoys have not been accredited, and that the moſt liberal advances to negociation have been rejected. You have purſued peace with a ſolicitude corresponding with the importance of the object, and if it cannot be preſerved, the failure ought not to be attributed to any want of liberality or juſtice in the means you have employed. We are ſatisfied that you could not have gone further toward the attainment of this object, without abandoning the honour and dignity of your country.

In the preſent ſtate of our national affairs, when a foreign power has loſt ſight of the immutable principles of juſtice and of the ſolemn faith of treaties, and cheriſhes the unfounded opinion that the people and government of the United States are divided, we conſider it our ſacred duty to declare to you and to the world, that the conſtitution and government of our country have merited and obtained our affectionate confidence.

On an occaſion ſo intereſting we feel the moſt lively pleaſure in giving you every aſſurance of our confidence in your wiſdom and integrity, and of our reſpectful and perſonal attachment. Relying, under God, upon the unanimity, courage and virtue of our Fellow-Citizens, we declare our ſolemn determination to ſupport the Conſtitution and Government of the United States.

By order and in behalf of the General Aſſembly,
ARTHUR FENNER.

The foregoing Addreſs having been preſented to the Preſident of the United States, by the Delegates in Congreſs from the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland,—he, on Friday laſt, returned the following Anſwer:—

To his Excellency ARTHUR FENNER, and the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS unanimous addreſs, from the Legiſlature of Rhode-Iſland, comes with ſuch authority, that nothing I could ſay in anſwer to it, would increaſe its weight; I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to requeſt your acceptance of an aſſurance that I receive your declarations of approbation, confidence and ſupport with great reſpect, and your reſpectful and perſonal attachment with ſincere gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 11th, 1798.

FROM SALEM.

To the Preſident and Congreſs, of the United States of America.

PENETRATED with a lively conviction of the critical and very intereſting ſituation of our national concerns the Subſcribers, Inhabitants of the town of Salem, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, are induced to preſent the following addreſs.

Senſible we are of the impropriety of an interference from the People with the eſtabliſhed Adminiſtration of Government, ſtill we conceive occaſions may ariſe, when an expreſſion of the public ſentiment may be highly important and beneficial. As ſuch an one we view the preſent; when the Leaders of a Great Nation are inflexibly purſuing the moſt injurious and baneful deſignsagainſt us; and flattering themſelves with a proſpect of ſucceſs, by a ſeparation of the People from the government.

It is our diſpoſition, and, as far as our influence may extend, it ſhall be our endeavour, to diſappoint and fruſtrate theſe expectations.

We are fully ſatisfied with the meaſures taken by the Supreme Executive, for accommodating the differences ſubſiſting between the United States and the French Republic; and it is with ſincere regret we learn that thoſe meaſures have been unſucceſsful.

We ſtill wiſh for peace, and a reſtoration of harmony, with that Republic. But ſhould they remain implacable; ſhould we be driven to extremities; depending ſupremely on the patronage of the Moſt High, we repoſea firm confidence in the wiſdom and fidelity of our Rulers, with the ſteady patriotiſm and combined exertions of our Fellow Citizens, for maintaining a vigorous defence. We are determined, at every hazard, to ſupport the Government of our choice: and to thoſe, to whom the Powers of Government are entruſted, we will afford our hearty concurrence and aid, for carrying into effect ſuch meaſures as they may ſee fit to adopt; holding in the higheſt eſtimation onr Rights and intereſts as a free and independent people—thoſe Rights and Intereſts for which we have once contended. and which it is our ſettled purpoſe never to reſign.

For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *May 18.*

Extract of a letter from the captain of a veſſel, in 47 days from Amſterdam, dated at Boſton, May 13.

"If you have no late arrivals from Europe, ſuppoſe you wiſh to know how matters were, when I left there—Can inform you the American Envoys at Paris have at length, when it was found they would no longer be triſled with, been granted an audience with the Directory, or rather their agent for that purpoſe appointed; but nothing had tranſpired. In fact the general opinion of our friends in Amſterdam was, that nothing ſerious was intended more than to amuſe the Americans, to keep their party alive in the United States till they know the fate of the great and grand expedition. Should they ſucceed in that, they will compleatly unmaſk themſelves, ſo that they will have the ſame appearance to the Federaliſts and Democrats as they now have to nearly all parties in Holland."

[*The information received by government, by this arrival at Boſton, does not corroborate the above intelligence.*]

(AUTHENTIC.)

Extract of a letter from RUFUS KING, ESQ. *to the Secretary of State, dated*

London, Feb. 26, 1798.

"Annexed you have copies of three notes which I have lately received from Lord Grenville; the firſt is an anſwer to my note reſpecting the proceedings of the vice Admiralty Court at St. Domingo. As this Court was not legally authorized, its proceedings are void, and thoſe who have ſuffered from its acts are referred to the High Court of Admiralty for redreſs."

Copy of Lord Grenville's Note.

"*Downing Street, Feb. 20*, 1798.

"Lord Grenville preſents his compliments to Mr. King and has the honor to inform him, in anſwer to his note of the 3d inſtant, that he does not find on enquiry, that any regular authority has been given for the inſtitution of the Vice Admiralty Court at St. Domingo, mentioned in that note: It does not belong to Lord Grenville to anticipate the deciſions of the regular courts here in any individual caſes. The proper reſort of ſuch parties as may conceive themſelves to be aggrieved by the proceedings had in St. Domingo is to the High Court of Admiralty in this kingdom, where claims muſt be given, and the conſequent legal ſteps taken thereupon; and there is no doubt that the judgment of the Court will be guided by the ſame principles as have already been acted upon in caſes of a ſimilar nature."

Extract of a letter dated Charleſton, May 1.

"We are peſtered with a French privateer on our coaſt, which has taken the ſhip Favorite, loaded with Rice, bound to Cowes and a market, out two days; and what other veſſels we know not.—We complain of the inattention of Congreſs, as the Collector ſays he has no orders to do any thing for our defence. The diſpatches from our Commiſſioners, have cauſed a general change in our ſentiments here, reſpecting our ancient and good allies."

CONGRESS.

Yeſterday, the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States again went into a committee on the bill authorizing the Preſident of the United States to raiſe a Proviſional Army, when Mr. R. WILLIAMS moved to ſtrike out the following words in the third ſection, viz. "company or companies of volunteers," for the purpoſe or inſerting "*military corps eſtabliſhed by law in any ſtate.*" This motion occaſioned conſiderable debate, and was finally negatived 50 to 38. General SHEPARD next moved to ſtrike out the following words at the end of the ſame ſection, "Provided, ſuch volunteers ſhall not be liable to do duty in any place but in the ſtate to which they reſpectively belong, or in an adjacent ſtate," which was carried 60 votes being for it. Some other amendments of ſmall importance were agreed to, and then the committee roſe and the ſeveral motives which had been agitated in the committee of the whole were named in the houſe (on moſt of which the Yeas and Nays were taken) and the bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A call of the houſe was made by Mr. SITGREAVES at half paſt eleven o'clock, in order to inſure a full attendance at the paſſage of this bill.

On the twenty-ſixth of April Bache publiſhed in his paper a liſt of fifteen veſſels at Cape-Nichola-Mole—Yeſterday he publiſhed a liſt containing the names of eleven of the ſame veſſels; the preſumption is, that the other four have been liberated. In this way the number of Britiſh captures is encreaſed—the ſame veſſels have been publiſhed in the ſame papers three or four times over. While ſcarcely a ſingle act of French piracy is noticed by Bache he has the modeſty to call on the editor of this Gazette to republiſh the twice told tale of the above liſt at Cape-Nichola Mole!

Both houſes of the reſpective legiſlatures of the States of Connecticut and Rhode-Iſland have unanimouſly voted addreſſes to the legiſlature and executive of the United States, aſſuring them of their entire confidence and ſupport in the meaſures of government for the maintenance of our ſovereignty and independence.

Very little information is to be derived from accounts publiſhed in the French Gazettes ſince the 4th September laſt. We are conſequently in the dark reſpecting the internal affairs of France. A late paper contains a ſketch of a debate in the council of 500 of 1ſt and 6th March, on a motion for an enquiry into the execution of the law of the 5th September which is a proſcription of all the emigrants found in the republic. This motion was referred to a committee and a meſſage on the ſubject ordered to be tranſmitted to the directory—an anſwer was received from the directory in which this interference with the law is cenſured—on which the decree for appointing the committee of enquiry was immediately unanimouſly repealed; and ſeveral of the members apologized for the part they had taken. So much for the freedom and independence of the French councils!

To Edward Robinſon, *Captain, and* David Irving, *Firſt Lieutenant, of the late* Sans Culotte *Company of Light Infantry of the City of Philadelphia.*

GENTLEMEN,

OBSERVING an addreſs in the Gazette of the United States, laſt evening, to which your ſignatures are affixed, directed to the Citizens of Philadelphia, I think I have a right for myſelf to expreſs to you, through the ſame vehicle of public information, the great ſatisfaction which, as one of the Citizens of Philadelphia, I received in peruſing this addreſs The manly and honorable ſacrifice of opinion, the noble candour and greatneſs of mind in diſowing an attachment once well-founded, though now diſcovered to be undeſerved, which you have diſplayed in this public manner, do you incalculable honor. With you I once viewed the French nation as an injured people, and my boſom glowed with ſympathetic ardour for the accompliſhment of their liberty; with you I now view them as the vile miniſters of ambition, and the inſolent invaders of the rights of our deareſt country. The avowal of thoſe former feelings and theſe preſent convictions as I am conſcious it is virtuous in myſelf, I am happy to honour and venerate it in another. Permit me, therefore, tho' perſonally unknown to you, to preſent you my portion of that tribute of applauſe which you merit from the whole body of onr citizens. It is not through oſtentation that this declaration is made, it is nothing but an honeſt ebullition of the feelings with which I was ſtrongly affected in reading your manly addreſs, and permit me to obſerve that if all are as willing to make the ſame candid acknowledgment for themſelves, and applaud it in others, our country may yet be great and happy, and it may ſtill be an honour to be called

One of the Citizens of Philadelphia.

This morning, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, the Bill for authorizing the Preſident to raiſe a Proviſional Army, was carried by a majority of eleven—51 to 40.

MARRIED]—Laſt Evening by the Rev. Biſhop White, Mr. HEZEKIAH NILES, of Wilmington, Delaware, to Miſs ANNE OGDEN, daughter of Mr. William Ogden, of this city.

A letter from Liſbon dated April 4th, from a houſe of the firſt reſpectability informs, that the Prince of Peace, prime miniſter of Spain, is diſplaced.

ANSWER of the Preſident to the Addreſs of the Inhabitants of Gloceſter.

To the Inhabitants of Gloceſter in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

GENTLEMEN,

Your addreſs to the Preſident, and Congreſs, has been preſented to me by Mr. Bartlett, your Repreſentative.

Your approbation of the conduct of the Preſident relative to our foreign relations, particularly of the meaſures adopted, for the honorable adjuſtment of exiſting difficulties between this country and the French republic are highly grateful to him, and the declaration of your utmoſt confidence, in the virtue, wiſdom and prudence of the national government the ſacred avowal of your determination to ſupport the conſtitution and preſerve inviolate the rights and liberties of your country at the riſk of your lives and fortunes, muſt give univerſal ſatisfaction to all good citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 14th, 1798.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED,

Brig Diana, Kirkbride, Liverpool 55

Came up from the Fort, ſchooner Minerva, Mudie, Tortola.

The Diana ſailed from Liverpool the 23d of March, in company with the ſhip Beckey, Gunningham, of and for Baltimore, which veſſel intended to join the Cork convoy. Left at Liverpool the ſhip Liberty, Bray, to ſail for this port in a few days, and ſhip Neſtor, Rogers, of Portland, to ſail the 15th April. The Diana put into the Lock of Belfaſt on the 1ſt of April, but remained there only one tide. Captain K. was informed, by an officer who boarded him from a frigate, that things were all quiet in Ireland.—April 16, lat. 48, long. 58, ſpoke the ſhip Caroline, Motley, out 22 days from hence to Liverpool, all well. May 4, lat. 31, 49, long. 61, ſpoke the brig Endeavour, out 10 days from New York to Bordeaux, all well.

The Diana mounted 12 guns, and fired a Federal ſalute oppoſite the city.

Baltimore, May 16.

Arrived yeſterday, Ship Hope, of Fredericksburg. capt. Callahan, 30 days from St. Ubes. The Birmingham Pearce, of this port was to ſail in 3 or 4 days: the Tom to ſail for Boſton in a few days; a brig, capt. Parker, for ditto; barque Pallas, Waterman, of New-York. Sailed in company with the ſhip Newport, for Boſton, and brig Elizabeth for do. Lat. 35, 9. ſpoke ſhip Providentia, from St. Ubes bound to Norfolk. May 3, ſpoke ſchooner Four Siſters, from Salem to Martinique, lat. 35, 38, long. 63, 30.

Lat. 38, 50, was brought to by a French privateer of 16 guns and 100 men, called La Jean Bart, treated with great civility and politeneſs by the captain, but his people took a few ſmall articles which he inſiſted on returning, but capt. C. would not wait to receive them.

The ſhip Montezuma, capt. Chaſe, from London, was ſeparated from the convoy in a gale of wind on the 12th of April, in lat. 42, 30, long. 21. 30. The fleet originally conſiſted of 63 or 64 ſail. but when the Montezuma left it, it had diminiſhed to 34. The following veſſels belonging to this port, were left under the protection of the convoy:—The Hibernia, from Liverpool; Sidney, from ditto; Carliſle, from London; and the Ranger, from Briſtol.

Mr. James Colhoun, jun. merchant, of this city, is in the Sidney.

Cabin paſſengers in the Montezuma:—

Mr. John Comegys, merchant, of this city.
Alexander Fulton, do. of do.
Richard Cooke, of Annapolis, and
George Willis, of London.

With a number of ſteerage paſſengers.

The paſſengers in the Montezuma conſider themſelves under a particular obligation to return their acknowledgements to capt. Chriſe, for the humane and polite attention they have experienced from him during the paſſage.

☞ A ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society will be held at their hall at 6 o'clock this evening. may 18.

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

THE Gentlemen of the Troop are particularly requeſted to meet at the houſe of Barnabas McShane, in Third ſtreet, to morrow evening at 7 o'clock—a number of new members will be balloted for.

John Morrell, Captain.

may 18

Macpherſon's Blues.

A NUMBER of the Members of this Corps, taking into view the critical ſituation of their country, propoſe to their brother ſoldiers to meet at Mr. Danwoody's, in Market-ſtreet, on Monday next, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

may 18

Madras and Ventapaulem
HANDKERCHIEFS,
Searſaukers and Carradarries,

of the neweſt and moſt approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, juſt received,

AND FOR SALE BY
Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front ſtreet.

may 18. 6

The Subſcribers
HAVE FOR SALE,
Six Tons of Cordage,
ASSORTED.
Two hundred weight of firſt ſort Iſinglaſs.
Philips, Cramond & Co.

may 18 3t

WANTED,
IN A PLEASANT SITUATION,

WITHIN a few miles of Town (for a Lady, lately from England) Board and Lodging, in a quiet reputable family—would engage for five or ſix months, and give very little trouble. A line directed to J. S. and left at the Printing Office will be attended to immediately.

may 18 3t

This Day Publiſhed;
By J. ORMROD,
No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet, (price 25 cents).

A SERMON Preached in Chriſt Church and St. Peter's, Philadelphia; on Wedneſday May 9, 1798, being the day appointed by the Preſident as a day of faſting, humiliation and prayer, throughout the United States of North America. By James Abercrombie, A. M. one of the aſſiſtant miniſters of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's.

*** A ſermon delivered by the Rev. Doc. Green, on the ſame occaſion, will be publiſhed on Monday next.

may 18 3t

Country Reſidence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wiſh to receive two or three genteel boarders. The Houſe is handſomely furniſhed; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well ſtocked with the choiceſt Fruit.

There are ſeveral Muſical Inſtruments, amongſt which is a moſt excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handſome Coach, which may be at the ſervice of the whole.

The Coach Houſe and Stables are moſt excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf

may 16.

FOR SALE,
A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to ſerve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accuſtomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. 6

FOR SALE,
About 660 boxes of fine Spaniſh
GUN POWDER,
Containing 150 lbs. each.

Apply at No. 13, corner of Arch and Front ſtreets.

may 12. §1w

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are moſt reſpectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the houſe formerly belonging to John Maſters, eſq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-ſtreet continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th Britiſh regiment of Foot and aſſiſtant Engineer to the Army acting in the Weſt-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exerciſe and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers in camp, garriſon and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, roſters &c. &c alſo the art of drawing plans, ſections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A ſubſcription liſt is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the propoſed regulations may be ſeen. The ſituation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are ſet apart for the purpoſe.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the houſe if required.

may 10. drw2awim

Furniſhed Chambers---*To Let.*

THOSE Gentlemen, Members of Congreſs and others, wiſhing to engage for the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, Chambers, furniſhed in a modern ſtyle, and in a very pleaſant and central part of the city, may hear of them by applying at the office of this Gazette. eetw may 10.

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amſterdam—for which caſh will be given at the rate of thirty ſeven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

OX BEEF.

100 Barrels } of Beef of beſt quality, put
50 half Barrels } up with care for long voyages.
100 Barrels of Connecticut Pork.
50 Barrels of Connecticut Tongues.

WINES.

35 Pipes of Madeira Wine
30 Pipes of Port
30 half caſks of Sherry
30 Caſks of Liſbon
300 Caſes of French Claret, of excellent quality.
800 Barrels of Scraped FLOUR,
100 Barrels of Condemned, and
20 Boxes of beſt Durham Muſtard.

For Sale by
John Skyrin,
Landenberger's Wharf,
may 4 eodtf

160

114

United States, } ss.
Pennsylvania District. }

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 23d day of May instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening,

THE SCHOONER

LYDIA,

A Fast sailing built vessel, not one year old, burthen 63 tons, and can be sent to sea with a trifling expence; with all and singular the Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, as they now are—The said Schooner having been libelled, prosecuted against and condemned for the payment of mariners wages, &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshal's Office, }
May 16, 1798. }

N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.

Sale of Furniture.

ON Monday next, the 21st of May at nine o'clock in the morning at No. 19 South Fourth-street, between Chesnut and Market-streets, will be sold a large assortment of

Household & Kitchen Furniture.

Consisting of mahogany square and round end dining tables—breakfast and card tables—sofas and mahogany chairs—windsor chairs with and without stuffed seats—bureaus—chest of drawers—mahogany crib and cradle—Bureau with secretary drawer and wardrobe—desk and bookcase—two easy chairs—gilt and plain looking-glasses—pictures—brass andirons—an excellent roasting jack with weights and spits complete. With a variety of other articles nearly new and in good preservation; the property of two families about to remove from this city.

CONNELLY & Co. auctioneers.

may 16 dts

Collectors Office,

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the Custom House, on FRIDAY, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following Merchandize, which remain in the Custom House Stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof.

(X H) eight half faggots of Steel
(T D) 202 one bale Girthweb
(T L) a quantity of Steel
W & P one case Lamps
C & C one case Bobbin
(W) one small box Medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch Bottles
I & C one keg Herrings
(W) one small box of samples of Buttons
[D] 1 a 3 three bales Girthweb
[V H] 202 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars Olives
(ditto) one bundle Slates
[L S] one small box Locks dts

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale;

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and including 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS, No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN, No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER, No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14. dts

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a Decree of the Chancellor, will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, at Snowhill, Maryland, on the first Friday in June next, part of a tract of Land called STRUGGLE, lying in Worcester county, and all the rest of the Real Estate of Joshua Townsend, deceased, for the payment of his debts. There will be given nine months credit for the one half of the purchase money, and fifteen months credit for the other half; the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with security for the same, on interest, from the day of sale.—All creditors of the said Joshua Townsend are also again notified to produce their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancellor, within six months from the 22d day of December last, that being the day of the first sale.

WILLIAM WHITTINGTON, Trustee.

may 14. §3w

Real Estate for Sale.

AT the Merchant's Coffee House on Monday evening the twenty-first instant, will be sold pursuant to an order form the Orphan's Court. A three story Brick House, twenty-four feet front on Great Dock-street and forty-two feet deep; together with the Lot twenty four feet by eighty-two feet deep, now in the tenure of Edward Pole, being part of the estate late of Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden deceased. The terms will be made known at the time of Sale, by

Isaac Snowden, Admnistrator.
Edward Pole, Auctioneer.

may 3. dtdeots

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest on other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from time to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As published in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the signature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Opposition, &c.*

TO BE SOLD, BY JOHN NIXON & Co.

A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD

NOW LANDING AT THEIR WHARF.

may 10. 3awtf

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the ship Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caffia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

The following Certificates of *FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES*

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 83. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathews of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

~~110 hhds. Coffee~~

46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogsheads of Muscovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogsheads of Molasses
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogsheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-street.

march 12. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-street,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Consisting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Cossaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Sisserfoy
Piniascoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Persians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to sale at that commodious store the north west corner of Market and Fourth-streets.

Also—A few Bales of Madrass Hkfs. of elegant patterns and best colours.

February 8. dtf

LANDING,

From on board the ship Elizabeth, captain Paislie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 canisters SUGAR, of a superior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-street, near the Drawbridge,

China ware nankeen dining setts, tea and coffee cups and saucers
Nankeens, black sattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and English umbrellas,

Together with a general assortment of European Goods— among which are

Scots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley steel, Spanish brown and white lead
English scythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-street,

No. 7, to be let, three stories high, suitable for any business.

4th mo. 5th §tf

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by W. Young, corner of Second and Chesnut-street, M. Carey 118 High-street T. Dobson, 41 South Second-street and the Bookfellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, historic and descriptive:

By a Lady of Boston.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Allusion to the surrounding Prospect—Invocation to the River and sylvan Deities—to the Historic Muse—Fiction discarded—Dedication to Washington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Personification of Fortune and Fame—Washington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political History of the several States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boston—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the safe Retreat of the British Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congress—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldiers—The Poet's prophetic Apostrophe to the Progress of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality
A few groce Porter Bottles, new
And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

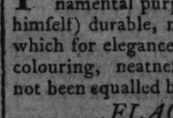
No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, master.



ALSO,

The said Brig for sale,

And may take in immediately after discharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

march 30. §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greensburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,

No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesaut street, opposite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties ——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales superior Madrass blue Cloths
Carolina Indigo, first quality
A few bales Baftas, Cossaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and hoxes
Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §